you, notwithstanding your piedge to me, to take a glam of wise, and to-day, when I found a bex of wine in front of your tent and proposed to move it, which I did, I was told you had forbid its being taken away, for you insended to Reep it until you entered Vicksburg, that you might have it for your friends; and to-night, when you should, because of the condition of your health if nether one, have been in faul, I fail you where the wise health has just been amplied, in company with those who drink and oney you to do likewise, and the lack of your means a presupances of decision and abscresses in on-

present yourself in writing tended to confirm my especies.

Toe have the full control of your appoints and can let drinking alone. Hed you set pledged me the streetily of your heave sarly let March that you would drink po more during the war, and kept that pledge during your recent campaign, you would not to-day have stood first in the world's history as a successful military leader. Your only salvation depends upon your strict adherence to that pledge. You cannot succeed in any other way. As I have before stated, I may be wrong in my suppletons, but if one case that which leads him to suppose a sentinel is failing nalesy on his post, it is his duty to arouse him; and if one bees that which leads him to be their thanks and the General commanding a great ermy is being seduced to that stop which be known will bring diagrace mpon that General send defeat to his command, if he falls to sound the proper note of warning, the friends, wives, and children of those brave men whose lives he permits to remain thus imperilled will accuse him while he lives and stand swift witnessed of wrath against him in the day when all shall be tried. If my suspicious are unfounded, let my friendship ifor you and my seal for my country be my excess for this letter; and if they are correctly founded, and you determine not to head the admonitions and the prayers of this heaty note by in-mediately examing to touch a single drop of any kind of liquor, no matter by whom asked or under what circumstances, let my immediate relief from dairy in this department be the result. I am, General, your friend,

JOHN A. RAWLING. The retained copy of this letter was endorsed by Gan. Bawlins as follows:

This is an exact copy of a letter given to the per whom it is addressed at its date, about four m adquarters in the rear of Vicksburg. Its admoni

It is doubtful whether the literature of the war contains a more manly, patrictic, courage-ous, pathetic, or important letter than this. Upon what terrible possibilities of that remote time for that magnificent army and for the national cause does it lift the vell! Before the seens which it reveals the stoutest may well shudder, while the nation should pay a new debt of gratitude to the memory of the man who reseued Grant, and made possible the successes and the greatness of his subsequent career. The spirit in which Gen. Grant received the letter, as shown by the endorsement, and by the promptness with which he heeded it, must raise him to loftier heights in the minds of all who study his character, since "he that ruleth his spirit (is botter) than he that taketh a city." In the face of the specific, dignified, and yet startling arraignment of this letter of the Chief of Staff, the Halstead-Chase letter, so far as that relates to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. stands vindicated.

But this letter of Gen. Rawlins by no means reveals the extent of similar service which, with true devotion to the country and to Gen. Grant, and with unwavering courage, he con-tinued to render to the very last days of the war. This burden was laid upon him within a week of the time when Gen. Grant took the leld in the expedition against Belmon line was then the Adjutant-General of Grant's brigade. Beveral flags of truce met on the river after that disastrous battle. On one of these occasions Gen. Grant and staff, on a flag of trues boat from Cairo, met the Confederate Gen, Cheatham and staff on a boat from the headquarters of Gen. Leonidas Polk, com-manding at Columbus, Ky. The scene which followed is still fresh in the minds of those who witnessed it: Gen. Grant and Cheatham served together in Mexico. The meeting was one of great cordiality. As the hours wore on the bounds of extreme conviviality had been passed. Before the final farewells there were interchanges of articles of uniform and other evidences of total forgetfulness of the circumstances and the responsibilities of the occasion which need not be detailed. As a result great difficulty was experienced by the officers and crews of the re-spective boats in finding and properly separating the representatives of the two commands. At length the boats parted, and each steamed toward its own lines. Some time afterward those in charge of the Confederate transport vered that they had brought off the office of Gep. Grant's staff, and about the same time the Captain of the Union boat found that he had in possession a high Confederate officer. steamer turned on its course, and each met the other advancing on a similar mission. When an exchange was made the Confederates, not daring to return at once, lest Gen. Polk should learn the facts and make all concerned feel the iron of his strict discipline, under the woodyard, and upon arriving tied up there over night, in order that all evidence of the day's events might be obliterated. From this day a duty was laid upon Capt. Rawlins which he kept steadily in view, and which he faithfully and bravely performed until the surren-

der at Appomattox. The episode on the Cumberland after Donalson, concerning which much has been written, and regarding which the most persistent and sweeping denials have been made by the historians of Gen. Grant, was another occasion when it required the exercise of unusual discretion to extricate him from the situation into which he had plunged himself. In this matter Gen. Halleck has been unceasingly attacked as one seeking to degrade and disgrace Gen. Grant by sending unwarranted reports to Washington concerning his habits. The fact is

that on that occasion Gen. Halleck saved him. It is doubtful whether another case can be found where the commanding officer of an army which had gained a decided victory left that army, and severed for days his communications with his superiors, leaving them to call in vain for a statement of his losses, for the strength of his forces, for his needs in the way of rednforcements, for the indications of the next rallying point of the enemy, and for other similar and most important points of information. When Gen. Halleck was impor-tuned from Washington day after day report upon these subjects, and became aware that the delay was by Gen. Grant having "resumed his former bad habits." It became his duty to re-port it. It was a critical period. The authorities at Washington were wondering where the enemy would next concentrate, and considering what instant orders and preparations were called for by the situation, which was then but partially understood. The order that came from Mr. Stanton authorizing the arrest of Grant was a just and proper order. Anything short of it would have been trifling with the interests of the nation. The offence was gross. The are living witnesses of the excesses of that river trip to Nashvilte, but Gen. Grant was brought out of it, first by Gen. Rawlins's discretion, and next, and mainly, by the forbearance of Gen. Halleck, who deemed it best to withhold from the people the knowledge of this affair, and give the officer who had won such a notable victory another trial. This he did in place of exercising his full authority for ar-rest. There is no more glaring instance of ingratitude in our history than the attacks of the friends of Gen. Grant upon Gen. Halleck for his action in connection with this affair on the Cumberland.

All of Grant's so-called historians and the memoirs themselves assert, and the country has generally accepted it as true, that Hallock deprived Grant of command after Donelson, and ordered him to remain in the rear in practical arrest, while C. F. Smith was assigned to the expedition up the Tennessee. The facts are that Gen. Grant was left in full command of the entire district of West Tennessee, with adquarters at Fort Henry. The expedition of Gen. Smith, though the main affair, was but one of several movements of troops in this district. From his headquarters Grant, as Major-General commanding." issued all orders to Smith, sent orders to various minor ments and the concentration of troops within his jurisdiction, and was constantly receiving communications, as the officer in general com-mand, from Goo. Hallock, and replying to them

In that capacity. It had been the insension of Hallock to put Grant in immediate command of the river expedition, but the assertained facts of the disorderly trip to Nashvillo made it a duty to make the change which was erdered. There was no removal, no arrest, and no diagrams fingoesed, and only grantitude is due from Grant's historians to Hallock.

from Grant's historians to Halleck.

It was also Halleck who sent Sherman to Grant after the battle of Shileh to large him to remain and await command, instead of leaving the field, as he had about decided to do. Herein are vindications for Halleck.

With the assignment of Gen. Grant to the command of all the armice and the transfer of

his headquarters to Virginia, the burden of Gen, Rawlins still bore heavily upon him. He con, Rawlins still fore heavily upon him. He antagonised some of the heads of Staff Germa, and insisted that they should not keep liquor within Gen. Grant's reach, or offer it to him. There were those who did not take kindly to these restrictions, and who, at times, secretly tempted the Commanding General beyond his powers to realst. Upon one of these occasions the facts were reported to Gen. Rawline by Major-Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding the Eighteenth Corps in the Army of the James. lins to Gen. Smith shows how grateful the former was for the warning given, and how difficult he feared the task might be of saving Gen. Grant from falling:

BRADQUARTERS ARRIES OF THE USITED STATES. Dean General: Your kind note of this date in regard to the General while at your headquarters yesterday is

received.

I am thankful to you for your friendly forethought, and the interest manifested in his behalf. Yet 'tis only what one knowing your friendship for him might have expected. Being thus timely advised of the clippery ground he is on, I shall not fall to use my nimest endeavors to stay him from falling.

Tour application for a leave of absence will be presented to the General for his favorable consideration. I can assure you, however, he will be loath to part with you from the field even for a few days. Your friend,

Jonn A. Rawsiss.

At that time Gen. Butler was trying to secure the removal of Gen. Smith. In these efforts he had the active assistance of those staff officers who were incensed at the report which Gen. Smith had made to Gen. Bawlins. Without referring even remotely to that matter, they made insidious arguments in favor of the relief of Gen. Smith, and on the nineteenth of July, a date suspiciously near that of the above ister, and in spite of the confidence which that letter indicated on the part of Gen. Grant, this

able officer was relieved.

This is a chapter of war history no less unpleasant than terrible. The present drift of discussion and the accessibility of records render its further concealment impossible, even if concealment were desirable. It was well for the country that the general public at the time had never more than a suspicion of the facts. Well was it that such a man as Gen. of unceasing vigilance, a friend of unflinching courage, and a patriot of sterling mould. Well was it that the Commanding General appreciated the watchfulness and the devotion of his Chief of Btaff and heeded his admonitions. While the chapter is one of dark colors, it will show Gen. Grant as a victor in new fields-a conqueror of himself.

It is tardy justice which this history brings for Gen. Bawling. The smaller minds on the staff, and those who would not brook interference with the license which they wished to enjoy, even at the expense of danger to the Commanding General, have always made it a point to belittle the General's services, and the overshadowing and controlling influence which Gen. Bawline continuously exerted with Gen. Grant. This polley of detraction was pursued by the same men even after Gen. Rawlins entered the Cabinet of President Grant as Socretary of War.

Gen. Grant's first impressions of Gen. Rawlins were obtained under peculiar circumstances, and they remained to the end. Bawline was a young Democratic lawyer in Galena Ill. The day Sumter was fired on a mass meeting was called to give expression to public opinion on the subject. The Hon. E. B. Washburne made a strong Union speech, and Raw-lins was selected by the Democrats to reply. His speech was able and forcible, but instead of being an apology for or a denunciation of the Union and the Government, it was a manly, straight-out war speech of the most earnest and impassioned kind, being an appeal for the Union, for the arbitrament of arms, and to the God of battles. In his audience was Capt. Grant, who had cast his only vote for James Buchanan, and who went from the meeting and offered his services to the Government. As soon as he obtained the command of a brigade, Grant invited Bawlins to be his Aide-de-Camp, General, Although he had not heard from Rawline in regard to his first offer, tendered him the position of Assistant Adjutant-General. When it is remembered that Rawlins was at that time a country lawyer, who had never see a uniformed company of troops, and knew absolutely nothing about military administra-tion, it will be admitted that he had by some means or other made a powerful impression

on Capt, Grant.
Rawlins reported to Grant at Cairo, and ever afterward held closer relations with him than any other man in the army. Wherever Grant went Rawlins went also. As Grant was promoted, Rawlins was promoted, but he always held the position of Adjutant-General until the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, from and after which time he was also chief of staff. Finally, at the end of the war. Rawlins had reached and held the position of Chief of Staff of the army, with the rank of Major-General in the regular army. The office was created for him and died with him. Grant during the rebellion conferred more fully and frequently with Bawlins about all matters pertaining to the command than with any other man, and finally, when Rawlins was nominated to the rank of Brigadier-General of Vol-unteers, and a question arose as to his confirmation. Grant wrote to Henry Wil-son, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, that Rawlins "was more nearly indispensable to him than any other man in the army." And so be was, not only on account of his sound military judgment and great per-sonal energy, but because he was at the same time the virtuous. aggressive, positive side of Grant's nature, and stood toward him in the relation of aid, adviser, and friend. As has been seen, he held Grant's personal pledges, violated time and again, and supported and upheld him, or, in the words of Rawlins, "stayed him from falling," upon many occasious known to the intimates of Grant's headquarters. In short, he saved Grant from himself at the very beginning of the war, and thenceforth to the end of it, and exercised that moral and personal domination over him that a quickened aroused, and alert conscience exercises over its possessor. It was Rawlins who never slept, never loitered, never faltered, but was always at work, always fearfully in earnest, and put purpose and will and determination into Grant and his career.

Rawlins, in doing all this, effaced himself

completely from the record, worked unselfishly and persistently for his chief, claiming for him and giving to him all the honor, and taking care, by his revision of reports, and the supervision of the records, and of the informa-tion given to the public, that Grant's name and or should be exalted.

In this discussion it cannot be too frequently or too plainly announced that Rawlins revised. as closely as possible to Grant's own drafts and words, but never besitating to change either in sense and form where the circumstances of the case justified.

It is absolutely true that Rawlins supervised every act of Grant's military life, his personal and official conduct, and changed or controlled his conduct upon more occasions than any other or all other men. It is ease to say that Rawlins never once falled, where Grant and he differed to control Grant, and that Grant never once acted contrary to Bawiles's deliberate judgment, if it had been known to Grant. It is also safe to assume that had Bawiles lived (he died while Secretary of War) Grant's civil

Street would have been more successful than fives. He was the only man in the Cabinet, us to the time of his death, who know Generical who was accessessed to express his opinious fearlessly upon every public question. The two mea formed one complete, though by no means perfect, character. It was hold, recolute, fearless, intensely patriotic, clean, pure, and unselfish. Its motheds were direct, straightforward, and honest, and it will tree in the history of the the minds of men so long as the history of the

CHE. SHITE'S INTER REPRESED TO ABOVE. COLLEGE POINT, L. L. July 80, 1864.

Dana Signaron: I am extremely antice that my triends in my and the Constitution of the third will be constituted as the street of the constitution of the constitution

moreover, were known to the General before be asked that I might be put in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and therefore they formed no excuse for relieving me from the command I held.

I also submit to you that if it had been proven to him that I was unfitted for the command I then held, that that in no wise changed the case with reference to Gen. Butler and his competency, and did not fournish a reasen why he should not go where the President had ordered him at the request of Gen. Grant; and that as Gen. Grant did, immediately after an interview with Gen. B., suspend the order and announce his intention of relieving me from duty there, other reasons must be sought, different from any assigned for this sudden change of views and action. Since I have been in New York. I have heard from two different sources cone being from Gen. Grant's headquariers, and one a staff officer of a General on intimate official relations with Gen. B.) that Gen. Butler went to Gen. Grant and threatened to exposs his intoxication if the order was not revoked. I also learned that Gen. B. had threatened to make public something that would prevent the President's redicction. Gen. Grant told me when I asked him about Gen. Butler's threat of crushing me) that he had heard that Gen. B. had made some throat with reference to the Chicago Convastion, which he (B.) said he not clear in expressing what the threat was. I refer to this simply because I feel convinced that the change was not made for any of the reasons that have been assigned; and whother Gen. Butler has threatened Gen. Grant with his opposition to Mr. Lincoln at the coming election which he can dear in expressing what the threat was. I refer to this simply because I feel convinced that the change was not made for any of the reasons that have been assigned; and whother Gen. Butler has threatened Gen. Grant with his opposition to Mr. Lincoln at the coming election or has appealed to any political aspirations which Gen. Grant may entertain, I was not guity o

SUICIDE TYLER'S HEAVY INSURANCE. Co-operative Companies Contemplate a Joint Contest of Payment. The representatives of most of the cooperative insurance companies which were caught with policies on the life of John Tyler, who committed suicide at South Norwalk last November, met at the office of the Traders' and Travelers' Union, 287 Broadway, yesterday. A committee, which had been appointed at a previous meeting to learn from the different companies the circumstances under which the insurance on Tyler's life was effected, reported that so far they had heard from awanteen copperative companies and two regular companies, which tagether represented an insurance of \$128,000 taken between December, 1885, and October, 1886. In every case it was found that Tyler had kept the companies in ignorance of the energous amount is alrer iy had on his life. He also stated that he never used iquors or narcotics. Tae committee claim to have positive evidence that he was addicted to the opium habit. He varied his occupation and residence in his applications for insurance, and the policies were in most cases made payable to his creditors.

Another committee was appointed to continue the investigation, and a scieme was proposed whereby the companies converned could go into a combination to contest the payment. Travelers' Union, 287 Broadway, yesterday. A

An Old Man's Strange Bisappearance, As Old Man's Strange Meappearance.

BHIDGEPORT, Jan. 22.—Frank Priestly, a 60year-old resident of East Bridgeport, has been out of
work for several weeks and has been suffering from
severe rhangualism in his feet. Three days ago Mra
Friestly left her residence for a few hours. Her hushand was lying onthe sofa in his stocking feet, being unable to put his shoes on. Whas siz returned her husband was not to be found, and there is as yet no clies to
his whereshouts. The sadden disappearance of an
investid who could hardly stand upon his feet is a strange
offerumstance. Her Friestly asys her husband had labely
becomes much disappearance of an
observable timpaired.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

WATER OBTIOCS HE or out. The Breat Searchy of Bearing Hea at the Captest and the Pertherming Liv-mon-Minister Chang Ten Hours First Cappring at a Bearing Cast at the House of British Mits WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Cleveland held

S. CENTRADO SHARES 2,000 HANDS

her second Saturday reception to-day. It was one of the eld-time Saturday scrowds, falling in a line almost down from the portice to the west gate, and waiting long before 8 o'clock, the hour for the reception to begin. Fortunately the day was as mild and sunny as a May day, and the procession was as comfortable outside the day was as mild and sunny as a May day, and the procession was as comfortable outside as in, and patience only was required by the alowly moving line. The arrangements for handling the large growd were admirable, and the mansion was at no time over full. Most peches seemed willing to pass through the rooms after being presented to the fair hostess, and out again to the fresh warm air and brilliant sunshine. There was the usual wedge of peo-pie in the private corridor, where the orchestra delighted them with the favorite "Mikado" music, but elsewhere the people were in small pliable groups, and easily persuaded to move on, and out of the way of those behind them. on and out of the way of the behave a hands with the President's wife between the hours of S and 5 o'clock. Mrs. Cleveland has a strong arm, and gives a firm greep when shaking hands. She is, in this regard, much like Mrs. Hayes, who was also equal to any amount of handshaking without seeming fatigued by it.

The large majority of the visitors were strangers, and those who went in first soon took their case in the chairs and sofas of the Green Parior and East Room. It was a good day for children, and every mother, apparently, had her family of girls and small boys to present to the President's wife, who won their hearts, big and little, by her smiling welcome and pleasant greeting. Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Sloard. Mrs. Goodyear, and Miss Manning stood in the

line as assistants.

Mrs. Cleveland received in a promenade black dress of satin and heavy jet, the high waist relieved by the coloring of pale yellow under the jetted net work and knots of yellow ribbons the wore gloves to meet the elbow slowes and

carried flowers.

Col. Wilson and Lieut, Duval presented the visitors. The Chinese Minister and four of his suite in gorgeous brocades, and the Amerioan Secretary, Mr. Bartiett, entered by the exit window to avoid the crowd, and hurried through to the Blue Room to pay their re-spects to Mrs. Cleveland. Gen. and Mrs. Sherdan, the wives of Justice Field and Senator Cockritt, and Mrs. Townsand, with friends were among the callers from official etrales. At 4 o'clock, after an hour of steady, rapid moving, the procession still extended almost to the

gave a musicale to-day, about 200 guests hav-ing been invited for four o'clock to hear M. De Vere Graham of England. The legation ball-room was the improvised concert room. Mr. Graham has a very sweet tenor voice, and sings with fine expression. He sang several selections from favorite composers, beginning with "Perche Pranzi," by Gounod. The balled with especial delight by the guests. Mr. Gra-ham will give a concert in Washington toward the end of next month, thus affording an op-portunity for the public to hear him. His introtroduction to society to-day by the British Minister's family is sufficient recognition of his worth. Tea and light refreshments were served. Miss Flora West pouring tea in the middle drawing room, where the table was placed in the deep Mrs. Helyar and Mrs. Edwards of the British Logation, and Miss Mitchell of Oregon. The guests included the ladies and gentlemen of he diplomatic corps, Mr. John W. Foster and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Senator Hale, Senator Morrill, Mrs. Philip Sheridan and the Misses Bucker, the wives of Justices Matthews, Field, and Biatchford, Mrs. Hitt and Miss Biaine, Mrs. and Miss Dolph, Miss Waite and guest, Miss Moss of Ohio, Miss Bradley, Miss Endicott, Miss Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. King, and Miss Bancroft. Mr. Graham was accompanied on the piano by Miss Andrews. The occasio was a charming informal gathering and much

was a charming informal gathering and much enjoyed by the guests.

The few bails in Washington this season indicate less desire for dancing, and more inclination for receptions where conversation is the enjoyment. But the young people declare there are more dancing men here than in former seasons, and they say it is a pity there are not more balls now when every girl could have a partner. On several occasions the wall There were not girls enough to go round. A little danning at some of the afternoon tean, and the club germans, have constituted the chief dancing festivity. The kirmess will have the club germans have constituted the chief dancing festivity. The kirmess will have the constant to be even more boustitut than leat year. Three new dances will be gived, the Holiandais on Netherlands, the Noopolitan or Flaher, and the Normandy or French poasant. Least year the Tyrolese and Japanese dances were given, but will be omitted and replaced by the new ones. Besides the three named, there are the flower, Spanish minuet, Indian, Swodish, and gyrsy dances. Miss Buttorworth, daughter of flopresentative Buttorworth, who led the grype dance last sea. Mitchell. Miss Butterworth's pronounced brancite type and beauty are especially suited to the character she assumes. She is a very attractive and graceful leader. The minuet is led by Miss Waite is an accomplished doncer. Among the ladies on the several committees in charge of the dinness are tho wives of Justice More. Folianday the ladies on the several committees in charge of the dinness are thow wives of Justice Delph, stunford, Mahone, Jones, and Pugh, Mrs. Foloam, Mrs. Brosm in Hong, and Butterworth, and Mrs. Blowens of New York. The kirmess will be given at the New York. The kirmess will be given at the New York. The kirmess will be given at the New York. The kirmess will be given at the New Sational Theater, and the nine dances will present a brilliant soone. Tickets, slow in selling inst year until the first seriormance, have readily sold this year long beforehand. The one drawback is to unsausi number of evening parties set for the kilmess have a distressed because the kirmess was not put off or given in Lent. Dance in Lent? Nover! Not even for charity, exclaim the kirmess dancers; so there was no other way but to push the kirmess abead and give it before Lent, and before the adjournment of Cougress, while plenty of people are all the word. The serior serior dancers and the p

compare the big East Room full of women in low creases.

A tenny story is told of firm when he new, for the first time, a young women in a low crees at an effection on reception. No doubt he would have expected something of the kind at an avening party, but he was not prepared to see low mook and short sleeves in the daytime when making a charmon visits. One young women assisting the hostese where he made this partiquiar call, wore a party dress, intending to go direct from the bouse to an evening reseation. The Minister and several of his suite hand just been presented to the hostese and her other assistants, when the young women in the low dress entered from the tea

suits had just been presented to the hostess and her other assistants, when the young woman in the low dress entered from the tea roots.

I shall never forset Mr. Chang's expression, "said the hostess, afterward, "when Miss Blank came in, wearing her party dress. It can't be described, the mixture of astonishment and apprehension in the shock to his sense of propriety. It flashed over his face in one instant, and I thought he would certainly take flight from the room. It was no wonder, for you know how entirely seduced Chinese ladies are. But it was so very amusing, the sudden start and frightened, amazed look on his face, that I could hardly keep from laughing. The funniest thing about it was Miss Blank's innocent pleasure on being introduced to the Minister whom she had so shocked. She didn't know anything about it till after he had gone, and she had, said she, enjoyed his call so much. Of course he railled quickly, and it was all over the next moment. But it was wery funny."

When the story got out a young woman said with refreshing independence, Gracious! I guess he will get used to low-neck dresses if he stays in Washington long." The Chinese Minister has not been in Washington long, not a year by saveral months, but it is evident that his Excellency is alroady used to low-neck dresses, and that he is not to be again shocked by fashionable European gowns.

It will be remembered that the former Minister had invitations out for a ball to celebrate the Chinese new year of 1886, and that they were recalled when the wife of the Scoretary of State died. An afternoon tea or reception was given instead, and it was a handsome party on Thursday swaning.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland gaves the second official reception—this one in honor of Congress—to which the diplomate, army and navy officers are lavited. The President and his charming wife are certainly inclined to do their full share of ontertaining. What with the dinners, and evening and day receptions, there is aknoed deal of social life at the White House.

apple blossoms, and received with Mr. and Miss Walte.

Party calls in great numbers were made on Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Mahone in acknowledgment of the former's Monday evening, and the tea coming-out party of Mrs. Mahone's daughter two weeks ago.

Among those giving dinners this week were the Swedish Minister and Mrs. Peuleskoloid, Mr. and Mrs. David King, and George Baneroft. Representative and Mrs. Hitt also gave a young people's dinner party to Mass Biaine. At Representative Scott's home on Farragut square his daughter, Mrs. Townsend, gave atea on Thursday in honor of her guest, Miss Hecksher of Philadelphia. Mrs. Elsichiord gave a luncheon. The flowers were roses. Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Green, wife of Gov. Green of New Jersey; Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Laughton, Mrs. Poisom, Mrs. Rawie, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Nott, Miss Woods, and Miss Dodge were the guests.

or New Jersey; Mrs. Stanies, Matthews, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Nott. Miss Woods, and Miss Dodge were the guests.

The wife of Senator Stanford had Representative Felton's daughter and Miss Hohl of California to preside at the tes and chocolate table on Thursday. The reception was a crowded one, visitors being attracted by the agreeable atmosphere of the house and the cordial welcome of the hoates. The wife of the Roy. S. A. Newman assisted in receiving.

Miss Susan B. Anthony will give a recention to friends on Monday evening at the Riggs House from B to 10 o'clock. Miss Anthony has a pretty young niece with her visiting Washington for the first time.

Miss Marion Foster of New York has just completed a fine crayon portrait of Mrs. Carlisle, begun from a photograph and finished from sittings.

The wife of Representative Buck of Connecticut has her daughter and four young girl friends with her at the Arlington this season. The quintet are a merry party, who are enjoying every moment of Washington life, they say. Secretary Lamar's wife, contrary to seedery's expectation, did not receive on Wednesday. Perhaps there were never on one day before so many disappointed people in Washington. Everybody hoped to see the lady who makes presence at the White House on the next evening gave added interest to the Cabinet dinner, but hardly more interest than Mrs. Lee, the wife of Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, who is a handsome woman, and wore a black volvet dinner dress.

Lawyer Scatt E. Shorwood Arrested for

Scott R. Sherwood of Queens, who has an office at 697 Broadway, was arrested on Friday night on a charge of swindling Dr. Carlo Imperatori of 778 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, out of \$29,000. Imperatori keeps a drug store at 505 Pearl street. In the fall of 1884, he says, he gave Sherwood \$15,000 to invest for him. A few days later Sherwood brought him mortgage on the house at 525 West Sixty-first street, which he said was the property of Mrs. Nora Camp, whose name was signed to the mortgage. A well-dressed woman, who Imperatori supposed was Mrs. Camp, paid the interest on the mortgage regularly, and always

est on the mortgage regularly, and always drove in a cab with a liveried driver to Lawyer Sherwood's office. On Jan. 15 tast Imperatori says he gave Sherwood \$14.000 of mortgages and promissory notes to be foreclosed and collected. Sherwood gave him as security a mortgage on the house 35 West Fifty-fifth street, which he said was owned by Philip C. Scribner. John Knobloch of 103 West Fifty-sixth street informed imperatori the other day that the house 35 West Fifty-fifth atreet was owned by a Mrs. Harbeck. Imperatori made an investigation and learned that both mortgages were worthless, and that Nora Camp and Philip C. Scribner, whose names were signed to the documents, had no existence.

When Sherwood, who is a tail, well-dressed man, past middle age, was arreated the detectives found in his pockets \$210 in cash, a bank-book on the Bank of the Metropolis showing a balance of \$122.25 to Sherwood's credit, and two other bank-books in the names of John and Caroline E. Perkins, showing a credit halance of \$5.900. This letter, dated Jan. 20, was found in Sherwood's pocket:

My Dara Bisser Please mail enclosed from your place or some other in Canada, with local postage stached. Mail as soon as ree ived, if not before Monday, mail any way. In the Jimean time write to 2,028 Laxington avenue, informing me if you canged to pass for name John B. Smith or some other; to Canada. Not particular is what part, or by what real, or if you can't get pass of that kind, have you say of your own to loan! If so, sent them on. I've reasons towanting to go to Canada for a law day, Too long a story to explain. I can talk your, affectionately.

Yours, affectionately.

Yours, affectionately.

Two envelopes in his pockets were addressed to Mrs. Scott it. Sherwood and H. B. Shorwood,

Two envelopes in his pockets were addressed to Mrs. Scott R. Sharwood and H. B. Shorwood, Naparae, Ontario, Canada. Sherwood pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Justice Ford, and declined to make any statement. Justice Ford committed him for trial.

BETTER GET VACCINATED. Small-pex to Travelling Around Town and Bedging the Month Beard.

Six more cases of small-pox were brought to light yesterday. The patients were three bables and three men. The bables lived at 877 Seventh avenue and 126 and 128 West Fiftieth street and the men at 485 West Fortieth street, Eighty-seventh street and Third avenue, and 244 West 124th street. The paties were all removed to the Riverside Hospital.

The health officers expect much more smallpox in the near future, and their experience the past fortnight justifies their belief. The

first case of the present outbreak was that of Edward Henderson, a inborer, who died at 126 Edward Henderson, a inhorer, who died at 126
West Fiftieth street on Jan. 3. His relatives
and others who had been exposed refused to
he vaccinated. On Jan. 12 his widow, Mary,
and his little daughter Agues, developed smallpox at 758 Seventh avenue, whither they had removed. Agnes died in the litverside Hospital,
but her mother is convalescent. A relative of
Handerson's, named Chadwick, who had visited him during his linese, was taken down
with small-pox on Jan. 18, and two of the
seven cases reported on Friday and two of yesterday's cases are traced to the same origin.

Two of Friday's cases hid fair to spread the
infection far and wide. According to what his
wife says, Frederick Schoenert, the small-pox
patient at 742 hinth avenue, who ran away to
scape going to the hiverside Hespital, has
gone to some place in the country back of
Jersey City."

Before the health officers could get hold of
-vear-old John Murphy of 107 East Eightyninth street, who is one of Friday's cases, his
mother dressed him in his Sunday dothes and
eloned with him. They hadn't been caught at
last accounts.

Locking Him Up Produced No Money. Catherine Wendel is suing her husband Morrie for a divorce, and an order was made by the Supreme
Court awarding her alimoup and coursel fees bending
the action. He did not obey the order, and was sent to
Ladlow streat jail. White there, naturally, he could not
pay the alimour, and a further order was made ofjudging him guity of contempt. He has since been in jail.
He authorised and restorday the teneral form of the Surente Court reversel the order of the court below,
heading that as Wendel has shown that he is mable to
furnish the alimony andered, or for with acceptive for its
payment, it is useless to incareer at him to jail import AMUSEMENT REVS.

The French & Sanger " Hoodman Blind" company ar From the Actors' Fund benefit at the Casino the Fund "Jim, the Penman," is retained at the Madison Square, and of source it is yet drawing big andlences. and of course it is yet drawing big andiences.

"The School for Scandal" will on Thursday be displaced at Wallack by "Harbot Lights." the new Ringlish melodrams.

Sidney Woollet's fourth recital at the Madison Square to-morrow morning will be devoted to the reading of Dir Henry Taylor's "Philip Yan Artevelde."

This Eden Reshe's group of sights is constantly added to in a timely and intelligent manner. Muncat Lajor's players and the chees machine seem to be Siziare.

The next "anthory matthet" at the Madison Square will decide the fate of "A Social Scandal," from the pee of Feter Robertsen, critic of the San Francisco Chronicis.

Booth and Barrett are to act together next season 20 times in "Julius Cosar," "King Lear," "Othelic," "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Ventos," and other plays and east side residents.

"A Double Lesson," which divides homore with "A Pantomime Rehearsal" in the Vokes bill at the Standard is not be original work of R. O. Stephenon, as each good to the standard in the Pench. The some pany remains a month longer.

Helen Hasting's engagement at the Union Square will end next Saturday night. Scot Oophian to the the original standard in the Control of the

The Third Avenue inaugurates its low-price departure with to-morrow's matunes of "The World." "The silver King" is next week's looking, with George C. Bontface in "The Streets of New York," and "The Bonnany Rye" to follow. A new drop curtain is to be used for the first time to-merrow. Arthur Vocatiin painted it, and it is a landacape with a good parapective and an effective are

rengement of drapery.

"Erminis" is running on to its 250th performance at the Casino, and the Aronaons seem to tilink that it will be a long time before a successor will be needed in "The Barquis." The other Carino company is presenting on the road meanwhile, though some surprise was expressed last week at the news of Marion Manois's retirent from the cast in layer of Bertha Rical, who was a Casino favorite until Col. McCanli took her away.

"Jim the Planna" is "Jin the Pieman," a travesty, which had been postponed from day to day at Dockstader's owing to have
Dockstader's boareless, was given on Thursday night,
and is still on the bill. The ballads this week will be of
Scotele origin, as a sort of commemoration of Burne's
birthday. Nothing has yet been settled as to the renting
of Dockstader's during the spring and summer. The
company will sertainly make a tour of the chief cities.
Alex Countock, business manager, will leave Dockstader's in a fortnight.

Mo variety house in the country effers more and cleaner diversion of the kind than does fony Pastor's. This week Tony's bill names some excellent performers. Rose Julian, the controttosist, is one of them, and she is clever and pretty, though growing stout of late: John 'Jolly' Nash is back again; the Romais Forthers are to do a difficult acrobatic sot; the lively Gliman Gisters-roung and comely Western girls-will sing and dance, and Dan Hart will bring his dog on the stage. Hart's dog is yellow, but his act isn't, and the profession knows what that meens.

what that means.

"The frivate Secretary," directed by W. R. Gillatte, is at the People's this week, the engagement of the "Saints and Sinners" party having been cancelled. "The Frivate Secretary" has proved by far the funnist and most enduring English form of "Der Bibliothean," Gillette's cast has frequently played it here. "A Tin Soldier," with the rich brogue of Any Ames as Violet, the grim humor of young Boniface as Vilas Canby, the pinmber, the sparkle of Ada Desves as the soubrette, and the eccentric work of the self-autisted James T. Powers as East, will be seen at the People's next week.

well along in April.

"Indiana" made an excellent impression at the Star sat week. McCaull's number one company gave it ast week. McCaull's number one company gave it as a street product of the star but of German crigin, but will be movel to this city.

There is no questioning the popular success of "The
Taming of the Blow" at Dayle. The anciences last
considerable that the council will have a last
one is led to believe that the council will hold the stage
considerably ioneer, perhaps than Daily had bargained
for. He has, it seem, deferred the presentation of Fineros "The Hebby Horse" until such time as the author
shall be able to come over, and meanwhile another
adaptation from the German field is underlined to follow "The Taming of the Shrew." The regular season
will close about May 1. A trip of the company to San
Francisco is on the cards. John L. Stoddard is to give
a double course of iscurees at Daily's on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays in March.

Robert O. Morris's farce, "The Kindergarten," is condays, Thursdays, and Fridays in Narch.

Robert O. Morris's farce, "The Kindergarten," is continued at Foole's, where it seems to have done well the past week. It is a busiling assortment of comicality, nusic, and dancing, and in it Stanley Macy and Laura Dissmore. The author says: "The piece was not written for the Deaves sisters, who were merely engaged to play two southette parts, but for Macy first and rewritten twice since by me for him and Miss Dinamore, who has, with remarkable energy, pushed the piece and the company along to great prosperity. The Deaves sisters left 'The Kinderga den 'early in its life, Mr. Macy remained with it always. Miss Dinamore has been the leading and successful southrette and backer of it for two years." Frices at Foole's have been reduced. In the year 1870 47 Gramatic pieces of various kinds.

two years." Prices at Poole's have been reduced.
In the year 1870 478 dramatic pieces of various kinds
were submitted to the theatrical consors in Vienna. In
the year jest past the number was less than 100. The
year before the burning of the Ring Theatre three
were 2,811 public theatrical representations; the follow
largyear the number fell to 2,303; less year it was 1,877.
In the year 1870 there were less than 200. On the
other hand, the prosperity and popularity of the music
halls has developed at a rapid pace, especially of those
which are allowed to present the nusic in character,
with a certain amount of melodramatic surroundings.

marry 19,000.— Vienna Deitsche Zeitung.

"Tampled Lives" will be acted for the last time at the Fifth Avenue next Saturday night. Robert Mantel will thereafter play Yriphed Duchald in The Marrie Heart the cold Morce, and the symicism of Diograr should be thingly supressed by Nolson Whastorf, who is one of the best sal-round actors England has send here. It is made "He Marcel Heart" known to this city. Iro-iands "Records of the New York Stage" erroneously gives in production of April 23, 1805, at the old Morce and Saturday Saturday and Saturday S

GREEN MEN ON FROZEN COAL ADDITIONAL DEPUTIES AWORN IN

PROTECT THEM.

A Pretty Good Bay's Work at Weekswhee -Two of the Pinkartes Men Arrest the Murder of Thomas Hegan Idan Daniel Cabill and Patrick Sheehy, two of Daniel Canill and Patrick Sheeny, two of the four Pinkerton men who were arrested for the murder of 14-year-old Thomas Hegan, on the Henderson street pier, in Jersey City, on Thursday, were identified by two additional witnesses yesterday. These witnesses were Thomas Smith and John Hughes, two strikers, who saw Cahill and Sheehy in the act of firing. The latter were picked out of all the pricesers on the loweritier of the Jersey City jail. Sheehy was identified also on Friday as the man who fired the shot that killed Hogan.

The body of the dead boy lay at hie father's home, in Grove street, all day. Many visitors called. President Tilden of the Police Com-missioners sent Francis Hogan, the father, a etter, in which he requested him to send him the bill for the functal expenses. The funeral will take place from St. Michael's Church at 2 P. M. to-day.

Mayor Cleveland was very indignant yesterday at the attacks upon him. He said:
"The strikers have behaved with remarkable patience. I advised them from the beginning to avoid all rioting or trouble, and I am piezeed to see that they have followed my

to avoid all rioting or trouble, and I am pleased to see that they have followed my advice."

W. R. Potts of the firm of F. A. Potts & Co. coal merchants, presided at a meeting of coal boat owners held at the Coal Exchange rooms, in the Washington Building, yesterday. The meeting was held with closed doors. Mr. Potts said after ward that the boat owners were tring to effect an organization by which the disastrous affect of strikes by the International Boatmen's Union would be avoided. Another boat owners and that in all probability the Usion boatmen had destroyed their business by their action during the blockade, for the boat owners connected with the producing companies would now build enough boats to crowd the union mea entirely out of the trade.

The 130 special deputy sheriffs who were guarding seventeen isborers on the Lehigh coal docks in Perth Ambor were refafored yesterday by sixty more depaties, whom Sheriff Convery had summoned from Jamesiurg, When the deputies went to dinner at Landiord fines's hotel, on Friday, they found that Mr. Hines's cooks had struck, and that the grocers in Perth Ambor declined to sell Mr. Hines any more provisions.

"How can we fight unless we sat?" growled

the deputies. "We have come for war, not famine."

They breathed more freely yesterday when a large supply of provisions arrived from the railroad stores in Easton, Pa. The seventeen inborers menaged to load 320 tons of coal yesterday, At noon yesterday the forty yard men in the Lehigh Valley Hailroad yard at the upperend of the Ferth Amboy docks struck in consequence of the discharge of three of their number for refusing to more coal which was to be handled at the docks by scalar. As there is a good deal of coal at and near the docks now, this strike will not affect the unloading of coal at present.

this strike will not affect the unloading of coal at present.

A Knight of Labor delegate from Weehswken visited the Flatush avenue depot of the Long Island Baliroad Company in Brooklyn yesterday, and ordered twenty-five men employed in unloading coal from the cars for the firm of Z. O. Nelson & Co. to stop work. The men promised to quit work as soon as the cars were unloaded, which will be to-morrow afternoon.

The coal handlers at the Wallabout Basin have served this notice on the stevedores:

Notice to merchants and stevedores is hereby given that as soon as the trouble at Weelswken and Perth Ambey among the coal handlers is satisfactive coal handlers around the Wallabout Basin will demand of their employers seven cents per ton for shoveling the present rate is sit cents at 0.5 for shove.

The present rate is six cents a ton for shove. Amony among the coal abadies as sections of handlers around the Waliabout Basin will demand of their employers seven ones per ton for shoveling bests and \$2.50 per day for transming coal in yards.

The present rate is six cents at on for shoveling and \$2 a day for trimming. No coal has arrived at the Waliabout for two weeks.

While Capt. Weir was assisting some non-union men in unloading scab-loaded coal from his soal boat, the United Brothers, at the foot of Barrow street in this city yesterday, he was hit on the head with a brick thrown from a group of longshoremen. He got a pistol, and discharged it in the direction whence the brick had come, but he hit no one. He was arrested, but he was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. The wound on his head is not dangerous.

The Hoboken strikers caused the arrest yesterday of William Fallon, a foreman of the Delaware. Lackswanna and Western Company, on the charge of extorting mousy from men under promise of getting them work. John Lynch made the complaint before Recorder McDonough. Fallon denied the charge. He was admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. William Robb became Fallon's bondsman. A few weeks before they struck, the strikers say, a committee informed Superintendent Varian of what Fallon, but when the non-union men went to work, he sent for Fallon, and put him in charge of the green hands on Pier 10.

Twenty-five of the Weehawken strikers are acting as special policemen in the town while Chief Relly's regular lorce is employed guarding the coal companies docks. These strikers have sworn to keep the peace of Weehawken and not to go near the coal docks. They can have sworn to keep the peace of Weehawken and not to go near the coal docks. They can be along the coal companies docks. They can be acting as special policemen in the town while Chief Kelly's regular lorce is employed guarding the coal companies docks. These strikers have soon a large number of tickets for their benefit sacred concert and bail to-night, in Buth's Hall, on Union Hill.

The P

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will begin work on the Eric Railroad Company's dooks in Weehawken to-morrow. It expects 200 Italians from New York to fill the strikers' piaces. Its immigrant barge has been fitted up for the men to live in. Fifty deputy sheriffs, almost all of them Eric detectives sworn in for the occasion, will guard the new men. Chief Brown of the Eric Railroad detective force will be in charge. They will sleep and be fed in a freight car. Some of the Weehawken police will help. The Delaware and Hudson Company unloaded 204 cars of coal yesterday, the bignest day's work since the strike. The coal is still frozen in the cars. One hundred denuty sheriffs, with revolvers and night sticks, still do duty on the company's premises.

MAGGIE ALBRECHT'S FUNERAL.

No Services in Mrs. Contec's House and None

at the Murdered Girl's Grave.

Men, women, and children blocked the sidewalks of Lawrence street in Newark yesof murdered Maggie Albrecht was at hand. The funeral was from Mrs. Coates's house. The body rested in a handsome coffin, on the The body rested in a handsome coffin, on the id of which was a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Died Jan, 19, 1887. Margaret Albrecht, aged 22 years." The body was clad in a shroud of white satin embroidered with a vine pattern in pink floss silk. Her brown hair was tastefully arranged, and her shapely hands were crossed on her bosom. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Albrecht, ast with her son at one side of the room, and the only other person who showed an interest in the matter was Mrs. Julia Hermann, the Marton at Police Headquarters.

No funeral services were held, and when Undertaker Mooney arrived with his heures and one carriage the coffin was lifted by two policemen. Mooney, and his assistant, and passed through a window in the partition separating the barroom from the sitting room. Other policemen then lent a hand, and the head of the coffin was lifted over a billiard table in the barroom and swerved around until it was in line with the door. Then the procession moved out upon the sidewalk, and the coffin was put in the hearse.

As the hearse drove away a single coach drew up to the door, and Mrs. Albrecht, her son, and Mrs. Rormann stepped in. They followed the hearse to Fairmount Cemetery. No funeral service was read at the grave and no prayer was apoken. The two women and the dead gir's brother were the only mourners. Mrs. Coates, who kept the disreputable house in which Maggie was so mysteriously killed on Tuesday morning, paid all the expenses of the funeral and furnished the grave. Bhe desired to be permitted to attend the funeral, but the Prosecutor would not allow her to be taken from the jall. iid of which was a silver plate bearing the in-

Fighting the Liquor Men at Albany.

Warsaw, Jan. 22.—The bill for the abolishment of the five gallon clause from the State Excise laws, which will be lacked by long petitions from all over the State, gathered by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is about to be introduced at albany, The petitions have been ordered sent in to the local representative in the Legislature of the town in which the signatures were gathered. In several places the lists have been atoles after having been well filed. The lists have been atoles after having been well filed. The lists have been atoles after having been well filed. The list from this place contains about 1.000 names. Asqueitas Frank and Edwin A. Miller of this place will go to Abbany on Wednesday to secure a representative to introduce the bill. The Brewers' and Malisters' Association are prepared to fight it. They have also instructed their architecture in temperance towns he titley can get intelligence who was the cause of this bill bender to thingston, who was the cause of this bill bender it in epitable even a law; it is should continue botting and selling heer here just the same, only the style of ordering would be changed.

Berger Masched Franks Out.

Berger Macched Franks Cut.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—A bloody prize fight took place at 2 o'clock this morning in a South Boston club room. The contestants were Berger and Franks, two clever light weights. The fight was for a purse, with bare knuckles, to a finish, and it took place in the presence of about fifty spectators, seven rounds were fought, and the same excussed terrible punishment from the start. There was a good deal of but feeling between them. Bonors were about even until the class, when Berger, by a chance blow in the neck, knecked Franks out. Before three rounds had been fought each man was bleeding from a dearn or mers wounds. At the cipes both contestants we a covered with blood from head to from. It was one of the gamicst, ugiest fights ever seal here.